

Congress must continue to work toward policies that help make adoption a reality for our foster youth. We must work to ensure that all children, no matter their circumstances, have permanent, loving homes and consistent, caring adults in their lives. I am glad that the Senate preserved the adoption tax credit in the tax reform legislation, and I am hopeful that Congress will continue to work on policy that promotes adoption and improves the lives of those in foster care.

As National Adoption Month comes to an end tomorrow, I thank all of those who work to improve the lives of children. I thank advocates for children who tirelessly work to make adoption possible, and I thank adoptive parents and families for opening their hearts and homes.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, allows the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates and levels in the budget resolution for legislation considered under the resolution's reconciliation instructions.

I find that S. Amdt. 1618 fulfills the conditions found in section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71. Accordingly, I am revising the allocations to the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and other enforceable budgetary levels to account for the budgetary effects of the amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUDGET AGGREGATES—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)

\$ in millions	2018
Current Aggregates:	
Spending:	
Budget Authority	3,089,061
Outlays	3,109,221
Adjustments:	
Spending:	
Budget Authority	*
Outlays	*
Revised Aggregates:	
Spending:	
Budget Authority	3,089,061
Outlays	3,109,221

* The Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation estimate that this amendment would have an effect on direct spending but are only able to provide a range between —\$50 million and \$50 million. This adjustment allows for this range of budgetary change.

BUDGET AGGREGATE—REVENUES

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)

\$ in millions	2018	2018–2022	2018–2027
Current Aggregates:			
Revenue	2,640,939	14,509,252	32,671,567
Adjustments:			
Revenue	– 38,100	– 975,500	– 1,659,900
Revised Aggregates:			
Revenue	2,602,839	13,533,752	31,011,667

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)

\$ in millions	2018	2018–2022	2018–2027
Current Allocation:			
Budget Authority	2,281,616	13,510,107	32,116,900
Outlays	2,280,970	13,482,300	32,069,238
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	*	– 45,600	– 218,800
Outlays	*	– 45,600	– 218,800
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	2,281,616	13,464,507	31,898,100
Outlays	2,280,970	13,436,700	31,850,438

* The Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation estimate that this amendment would have an effect on direct spending but are only able to provide a range between a —\$50 million and \$50 million. This adjustment allows for this range of budgetary change.

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)

\$ in millions	2018	2018–2022	2018–2027
Current Allocation:			
Budget Authority	4,703	25,212	49,342
Outlays	4,391	24,909	49,112
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	0	– 400	– 1,100
Outlays	0	– 400	– 1,100
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	4,703	24,812	48,242
Outlays	4,391	24,509	48,012

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE

(Pursuant to Section 4106 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)

\$ in millions	Balances
Starting Balance:	
Fiscal Year 2018	0
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2022	0
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2027	0
Adjustments:	
Fiscal Year 2018	38,100
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2022	929,500
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2027	1,440,000
Revised Balance:	
Fiscal Year 2018	38,100
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2022	929,500
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2027	1,440,000

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of

the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 17–58, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Singapore for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$381 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 17–58

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Singapore.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$13 million.

Other \$402 million.

Total \$415 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Follow-on support and services related to Singapore's Continental United States (CONUS) F–15 detachment PEACE CARVIN V.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Forty (40) GBU–10 Paveway II Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) Units, consisting of: MXU–651B/B Air Foil Groups (AFG), MAU–209C/B or MAU–169L/B Computer Control Groups (CCG), MK–84 or BLU–117B/B Bomb Bodies.

Eighty four (84) GBU–12 Paveway II LGB Units, consisting of: MXU–650C/B AFG, MAU–209CM or MAU–168UB CCGs, MK–82 or BLU–111B/B Bomb Bodies.

Sixty (60) FMU–152 or FMU–139D/B Fuzes.

Non-MDE: Also included are AIM–120 Telemetry Kits; target drones; High-Bandwidth Compact Telemetry Module kits; exercise participation support; weapons, Electronic Combat International Security Assistance Program (ECISAP), and systems support; medical support; vehicle and ferry support; airlift and aerial refueling; individual equipment; maintenance, spare and repair parts; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor, logistics, and technical support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (SN–D–NAG).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: SN–D–NDA.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid. Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: November 29, 2017.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Singapore—Follow-On Support for PEACE CARVIN V (F–15 Training Detachment)

The Government of Singapore has requested to purchase forty (40) GBU–10 Paveway II Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) units, consisting of: MXU–651B/B Air Foil Groups (AFG), MAU–209C/B or MAU–169L/B Computer Control Groups (CCG), MK–84 or BLU–117B/B bomb bodies; eighty four (84) GBU–12 Paveway II LGB units, consisting of: MXU–650C/B AFG, MAU–209C/B or MAU–168L/B CCGs, MK–82 or BLU–111B/B bomb bodies; and sixty (60) FMU–152 or FMU–139D/B fuzes. Also included are AIM–120 Telemetry Kits; target drones; High-Bandwidth Compact Telemetry Module kits; exercise participation support; weapons, Electronic Combat International Security Assistance Program

(ECISAP), and systems support; medical support; vehicle and ferry support; airlift and aerial refueling; individual equipment; maintenance, spare and repair parts; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor, logistics, and technical support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated cost is \$415 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a critical regional partner that has been, and continues to be, an important force for economic progress in Southeast Asia.

This potential sale will continue to improve Singapore's ability to develop mission-ready and experienced pilots to support its F-15 aircraft inventory. The well-established pilot proficiency training program at Mountain Home Air Force Base will support professional interaction and enhance operational interoperability with U.S. Forces. Singapore will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and support into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

There is no prime contractor involved in this proposed sale. Manpower support will be determined through competition with defense articles anticipated to come from U.S. stocks, as needed. Sources of supply will award contracts when necessary to provide the defense articles if items are not available from U.S. stock or are considered long lead-time away. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Singapore.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 17-58

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. This potential sale will involve the release of sensitive technology to the Government of Singapore, including Paveway II (PWII) Laser Guided Bombs (LGB) GBU-10 and -12. The PWII LGBs have an overall export classification of CONFIDENTIAL. The related subcomponents: MXU-209 C/B or MAU-169 L/B control and guidance kits, FMU-152 or FMU-139D/B fuzes, MK-82 or BLU-111 B/B bomb bodies, and MK-84 or BLU-117 B/B bomb bodies are UNCLASSIFIED.

2. The PWII LGB, is a maneuverable, free-fall weapon that guides to a spot of laser energy reflected off of the target. The LGB is delivered like a normal general purpose (GP) bomb and the semi-active guidance corrects for many of the normal errors inherent in any delivery system. Laser designation for the LGB can be provided by a variety of laser target markers or designators. An LGB consists of a Computer Control Group (CCG) that is not warhead specific and warhead specific Air Foil Group (AFG) that attaches to the nose and tail of a GP bomb body. The PWII can use either the FMU-152 or FMU-139D/B fuzes. Singapore currently has FMU-152 fuzes available and will be purchasing additional compatible fuzes to support new munitions requirements.

a. GBU-10 is a 2,000lb (MK-84 or BLU-117 B/B) GP bomb body fitted with the MXU-650

AFG, and MAU-209C/B or MAU-169 L/B CCG to guide to its laser designated target.

b. GBU-12 is a 500lb (MK-82 or BLU-111 B/B) GP bomb body fitted with the MXU-650 AFG, and MAU-209C/B or MAU-168L/B CCGs to guide to its laser designated target.

3. FMU-152 fuzes are a multifunction, multiple delay fuze system with hardened target capabilities that provide arming and fuzing functions for general purpose and penetrating, unitary warheads. The fuze can set or reset during munitions buildup, aircraft loading, ground servicing, or during flight from the cockpit. The system includes the fuze, closure ring, FZU-63 initiator, and power cable. The hardware is UNCLASSIFIED.

4. AIM-120 Telemetry Kits Non-Development Item/Airborne Instrument Units (NDI/AIU) hardware are UNCLASSIFIED. The NDI/AIU includes a telemetry transmitter, a flight termination system, a C-band beacon and upper S-band capability to include antenna. The NDI/AIU will be used for Singapore's participation in Continental United States (CONUS) based exercises and shall not be released, transferred, or exported to Singapore. All data shall only be collected, transmitted or reviewed by qualified U.S. personnel.

5. The High-Bandwidth Compact Telemetry Modules (HCTM) and Telemetry Cable Kits hardware are UNCLASSIFIED. HCTM are used for Joint Direct Attack Munition integration, developmental, or operational testing; and will be used for Singapore's participation in Continental United States (CONUS) based exercises and shall not be released, transferred, or exported to Singapore. All data shall only be collected, transmitted or reviewed by qualified U.S. personnel.

6. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

7. A determination has been made that Singapore can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This proposed sale is necessary to further the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

8. All defense articles and services listed on this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Singapore.

WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize World AIDS Day. There was a time when Congress could put bitter partisan rancor and finger-pointing blame games aside and unite around a cause. We did so to fight HIV/AIDS globally. Since 2003, the President's Plan for Emergency AIDS Relief, PEPFAR, has meant the difference between life and death for millions of people. In fact, just last year, I met a 30-year-old man named Simon in Namibia who said he would not be alive without the international community's HIV/AIDS assistance. With the generous support of the American people, the U.S. Government has committed more than \$70 billion to bilateral HIV/AIDS programs; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; and bilateral tuberculosis programs since the program's inception.

We cannot declare victory yet—far from it. Only one-half of the 37 million people in the world living with HIV are receiving treatment. Globally, young women are twice as likely to acquire HIV as their male counterparts. One million people still died from AIDS-related illnesses worldwide in 2016. Let us not forget that people here in the United States are not immune. In Maryland, for instance, the most recent data indicate that, in 2016, almost 36,000 people were living with HIV/AIDS, and the State had the fifth highest rate of new HIV infections in the country.

For the past 15 years, Congress has shown strong commitment and moral leadership by providing robust funding for PEPFAR and regularly reauthorizing the program. Signals from the Trump administration, however, indicate that this partnership may be fraying, putting lives and epidemic control at risk.

President Trump's fiscal year 2018 budget request proposed cutting funding for PEPFAR and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by more than \$1 billion. These cuts, if enacted, could deny lifesaving treatment to men, women, and children. These cuts, if enacted, could halt our progress to achieving epidemic control. These cuts, if enacted, will harm millions of people.

Congress must remain resolved not only to protect our investment, but to continue building on our progress thus far.

I call on the Trump administration to join us in facing the challenge of HIV/AIDS head-on, without politics and without posturing, as we consider PEPFAR reauthorization. The administration's proposal to extend the Mexico City policy, often referred to as the global gag rule, may hamstring the very organizations providing lifesaving prevention, detection, and treatment services.

The Trump administration's proposal to cut tuberculosis funding by more than 25 percent, if enacted, will further frustrate efforts to raise resources to combat this global killer; TB is the world's leading infectious disease killer and is the primary cause of death for people coinfecting with HIV/AIDS. Instead of proposing cuts, the Trump administration should be demonstrating continued support for the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The Global Fund has saved 22 million lives since it was established. Currency fluctuations are complicating U.S. contributions to the Global Fund and, according to some estimates, could lead to U.S. funding being cut dear by up to \$450 million in fiscal year 2019. We absolutely cannot allow such a thing to happen.

World AIDS Day should be a day of sober commemoration; but it should also be a day of hope. Success in the fight against HIV/AIDS is within our grasp.

Amid today's tweetstorms and controversies, it is easy to overlook the